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The Daily Commercial

CITY ITEMS.

**Sacques, Basques and Circulars.**

Cloth and silk Sacques, Basques and Circulars, a large stock at $6, $8, $10, $12, $15, $20, $25 to $75, at Gardner and Schleicher's, 92 Market street.

**Medicines, &c.**

Homeopathic medicines, just received; London hair colo ring and restorative; fragrant Sozodont for the teeth.

**Upright Reed Organ.**

For Lawrenceville. The Presbyterian church, of Lawrenceville, Rev. M. Leard, have just purchased one of the renowned Upright Organ Harmoniums, of Cathcart & Need am's New York make. This fine instrument has twelve stops two banks of keys, an octave and two-thirds of pedal bass, two swell stops, and two bellows pedals. Its sweetness, power and variety of tone are quite marvelous, and in the language of the celebrated New Orleans Professor Mayo, now in Delaware College, Ohio, it "beats a thousand dollar Pipe Organ." The cost of this superior instrument is only Five Hundred Dollars, and the agents for the same in this city, Messrs. Kleber & Bro., inform us that they have sold no less than ten or twelve of them to the different churches in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

**District Attorney.**

I deem it due to myself and friends to say, that Mr. Kirkpatrick's withdrawal from the contest for District Attorney never had the slightest influence on my mind. I was not consulted in what he did. It is well known that I had been engaged in a continued contest with him for the succession, since he was elected to the office; and I would have fought after contending vigorously against it to the end up to the hour his exit appeared, was clearly the result of political cowardice. He could afford to withdraw, after enjoying the profits of the office for his term. The same reason do not exist in my case. His great love for the soldier is commendable, though of rapid growth. I know I have always entertained as high a regard for our brave soldiers as he do s. They know that well. But I submit that the record of 16 years of persona bravery I could not be fifteen year of practice in my profession against any young man's deficiency. The question of qualification is one he ple may decide. I had almost run the race, and am not to be drive off by any political slander. I can fight and be defeated in a manly manner like a man, but will not skulk out of the contest like a coward.
ALEX. M. WATSON.

**Mustering Out the Troops—Change of Place.**

Since our announcement, a few days ago, of the arrangements made for mustering out the troops, a modification of the plan has taken place, or will, it is expected, It is now contemplated to change the place of mustering out the troops at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, from a camp to be located somewhere in Cumberland or York Counties. Among the reasons given for this are the following:

1. The location of the camp at sufficient distance from Harrisburg, or other large town, will have the effect of compelling the officers to remain with their men, and devote themselves to their proper work of perfecting their rolls, the soldiers not being permitted to cross the river.

2. Camp Curtin is not in a condition to receive the men, and it is feared that a epidemic disease might be engendered that would prove fatal to the soldiers, and spread abroad into the city and elsewhere.

3. It is designed to protect the men from the liquor and lager influence so all pervading at Harrisburg.

These, altogether or singly, seem to us very excellent reasons for the proposed change.

**Rushing to the Cities.**

The discharged soldiers, paroled prisoners, refugees, and others, are constantly crowding into the large cities for employment. This is a great mistake, if employment is the object. Almost always the supply of labor in the cities is greater than the demand, and, as a consequence, the opportunities for lucrative employment are few. Persons in search of work will usually do better by remaining in the country at this season of the year.

SHALL JEFF. DAVIS BE HANGED?—With the exception of certain journals of the copperhead species, and which we need not more particularly refer to, the response by the press to this question is unanimous in the affirmative. On no question of great moment, do we recollect to have seen a more emphatic or dispassionate expression of public sentiment. Well does a Boston paper say: "JEFF. DAVIS already is as good as dead."

REBEL THRIVING.—Major Hammond, Assistant Paymaster United States Army, informs us the New Bedford *Mercury*, that in the warehouse of Haxall & Co., Richmond, was discovered a lot of blankets, from five hundred to one thousand, marked "U. S.," which it was confessed were stolen from our men in imprisoned there; not one of whom during last year had a blanket.

THE Boston *Courier* is devoting itself energetically to discussing the "Democratic materials of the dominant party." The *Courier* is a learned paper, and we should like to know its opinions on the harmony existing in its own party.

THE Chicago *Evening Journal* comes to us enlarged. It is one of the most enterprising and able papers in the Northwest. We are glad to note this evidence of its deserved prosperity.

MILTONIAN TABLEAUX.—This popular exhibition is attracting crowded and fashionable audiences to Concert Hall both afternoon and evening. Its great popularity of one year ago in this city will be eclipsed, judging from appearances, during its present exhibition.

**Washington Topics and Gossip.**

THE CONFISCATION POLICY.—The "Virginia," proclamation is the more important, as it initiates a policy for the government of the people of the South. It seems to indicate that all persons in the South who have had any connection with the rebellion, are to lose their property by confiscation.

But in point of fact when it comes to practice it is not believed that men who had nothing to do with the commencement of the rebellion will be prosecuted in the courts.

THE murder trials have commenced in this city, and before a military court. As it is constitutional there can be no doubt whatever that the utmost fairness will be exhibited. No jury trial could be fairer for any one of the accused.

A leading newspaper here which seems to consider its special work to defend every act of the administration, whether good or bad, has the impertinence to denounce every one of jecting to the trial by a military court as a "sympathizer with the assassins."

The trials are to be kept secret. The character of the court is so high as to preclude the thought of injustice, but people generally do not like the idea of a secret trial. Such reports as are given to the public are "doctored" by the Judge Advocate; that is, he permits certain parts of the evidence to be published—nothing can go out without his permission. No doubt Mr. Stanton and Judge Advocate Holt, for the more proper of the proceedings, have good reason for it. A part of the evidence should not be published, as it implicates (so it is said) persons not yet arrested, and it is in many respects very desirable that it should not all be given to the world.

The new French minister is here, and it is expected that he will in the course of the day present himself to the President.

Gen. Sherman will be here to-day. General Frank Blair is already here, and stopping with his father. He has turned "conservative," and I am not sure that he calls himself a Republican even. Gen. Sherman is very independent at his treatment by the newspapers, and it is said is confident of clearing himself before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. He will soon have an opportunity to state all the facts within his knowledge.

**Jeff. Davis Fixing a Precedent for William Sett.**

If anybody is disposed to raise a question in regard to the disposition to be made of Davis, we refer them to the opinion of Davis on an alleged crime, which compared to his own is a mere peccadillo. Speaking of the United States Davis said, in the following language, which reminds of John Brown: "Who would seek to speaking of justice in favor of him whose dull the sword of justice in favor of him whose crime contents with all that is most abhorrent to humanity, the violation of every obligation to the social compact, the laws, the Constitution, the requirements of public virtue and personal honor?"

The proclamation of President Lincoln to deserters and draft skedaddlers, giving them sixty days to return to their duty, has lately brought large numbers back with a view of becoming good loyal citizens henceforth. The office of the Provost Marshal at Detroit is thronged each morning. Some three hundred were unable to report in proper form, and are compelled to return to Canada.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1865. NO. 213

**Shall Jeff. Davis be Hanged?**

We continue our selections from leading Journals on this question:

From the Boston Traveller.

Probably he was right in his estimate of Mr. Lincoln's kindness, and had the President lived it is reasonable to suppose that there would have been no executions for treason. But the assassination of the humane Chief Magistrate of the republic, at the very moment when he was inaugurating a bloodless policy, has inaugurated an entire change, and the gallows is going up on which many rebels are to receive the proper reward of their follies and their crimes. From that lifeless and most immemorial of trees they will dangle, the ripened fruit of rebellion. It cause us to feel something like sadness when we say it, that Mr. Davis is the same as dead at this hour, the boards from which his coffin is to be made being sawed, and planed, and ready for the undertaker's operations. The winding-sheet is as nigh on his breast as the Highland Seer saw it on that of Colonel Gardiner the night before the battle of Gladsmuir. There can be no chance for his life,—not the most distant or remote chance,—and he can avoid the ignominy of the public cord only by dying Romanly. That fatal pistol shot of Booth's cut him off from all hope, and he must pass from the earth, whether cognizant of the assassination plot or not,—and we wish to believe he was not,—the assassination has changed everything, and not even the most merciful and "magnanimous" of men could think of urging that his life should be spared. Unless we are prepared to say that no man shall suffer death for the part he had in that treasonable war which has cost us dearly every way, the chief of the rebels must die. We could not execute any other rebel, should we spare him. Nothing is plainer than the rule that in cases of treason the masses should be spared, and the chief punished; and the higher the leaders of rebels, the more striking and severe should be the disposition made of them. Mr. Davis and his associates would have reaped the profit of the million's success, had it been successful, and it is nothing more than proper that they should be made to suffer the severest consequences of failure. They threw for crowns, but having drawn coffins, they should be made to fill their prizes. They cannot claim any forbearance at the hands of that people whom they sought to sweep from the face of the earth. Nothing less than a nation's annihilation would satisfy them,—and the sentence they pronounced upon us, but were unable to execute, should be literally executed upon them.

The suggestion has been made by some journals in the loyal States, that however great might be the gratification which this event would occasion, it might put in the hands of the government a rather embarrassing prisoner. We see no occasion, however, for the slightest embarrassment in the world. The government has suppressed a gigantic insurrection, and has now left, as its work by capturing the chief most responsible ringleader. Condign punishment is the only course which can be open under the circumstances, for nothing short of the almost stretch could not ask that an off-ender of such degree should be spared. Reconciliation and forgiveness of the public foe is not be our policy. Reconciliation with the blinded we grant, but punishment for the conspirators and for the plunderers who have robbed the people of their States to ruin,—punishment, which shall warn all who meditate treason hereafter that the contingency involves something more than the chance of failure and of those distinctions of exile, or of those excitements of subsequent agitation at home, which to ambition of a certain sort are not without their charms. We have friendly relations to cultivate with the masses, it is true; but political leaders are to be taught, for all, that rebellion is a crime—of which the consequences are altogether prosaic.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF GEN. SHERMAN.—Painful stories of discourteous conduct on the part of Gen. Sherman to a brother officer at Richmond are in circulation in Washington, and are founded on fact. When Gen. Sherman arrived at Petersburg from Raleigh via City Point, Gen. Halleck sent word to him that he had secured a residence in Richmond for his (Sherman's) use, as long as his headquarters should be at that city. This politeness on the hospitalities and civilities due to his position, Gen. Sherman replied curtly, declining the proffered courtesy, and adding that he could not receive Gen. Halleck. The latter replied in a friendly tone, and expressed the hope that General Sherman would not consider the friendship of twenty years' standing severed, because he (Halleck) had been compelled to officially perform an unpleasant duty, and expressing an hope that he might have the pleasure of reviewing Gen. Sherman's troops on their passage through Richmond, to which Sherman replied in substance that he could not recognize Gen. Halleck, and that his corps commanders were instructed that if they found any of rebels, the more striking and severe should be the disposition made of them. Mr. Davis and his associates would have reaped the profit of the million's success, had it been successful, and it is nothing more than proper that they should be made to suffer the severest consequences of failure. They threw for crowns, but having drawn coffins, they should be made to fill their prizes. They cannot claim any forbearance at the hands of that people whom they sought to sweep from the face of the earth. Nothing less than a nation's annihilation would satisfy them,—and the sentence they pronounced upon us, but were unable to execute, should be literally executed upon them.

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# The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest solicited and will be thankfully received from friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Everything local, interest mechanical and agricultural results the exploring and improvements of every description clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of this newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.


## COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.

The loyal men of Allegheny county, comprising the Union party are requested to assemble at the places of holding elections in their Wards, Boroughs Townships and Precincts, respectfully, on TUESDAY, June 13, 1865, and select two delegates to represent each district aforesaid to a UNION CONVENTION to be held at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, June 15th, at 10 o'clock, a. m. for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The election of delegates in the Wards and Boroughs shall be by ballot between the hours of four and seven o'clock p. m., and in the Townships between the hours of four and six o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Union Executive Committee.

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.

ALEX. HILANDS, } Secretaries.
S. O'NEILL, }

## The General Assembly.

This body, representing the Presbyterian Church (Old School) in the United States, will meet this morning, at eleven o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street. It will be opened with a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Wood, of Indiana, the Moderator of the last Assembly.

The Assembly will probably be a large one, for the times, although a considerable portion of the Church, lying in the Southern States will not be formally represented. The condition of the Church and of its congregations in the several Synods and Presbyteries of this body, in the South, and suitable measures for their reorganization and improvement, will probably engage the earnest consideration of the Assembly. The Presbyterian, as well as other churches in the insurrectionary States, have suffered heavily by the rebellion as her ministers and people, like those of other denominations, have shared in the guilt of it. Opportunity is now given, by the pacification of the country, for interpositions of Christian kindness in their behalf.

Three assemblies have met in Pittsburgh before—one in 1836, one in 1838, and one in 1849. Of the forty-eight venerable men who presided over the successive Assemblies prior to 1837 only two are now living—Dr. Nott, of Union College, Schenectady, and Dr. Beman, late of Troy, N. Y.

The meeting will continue for about two weeks, and its deliberations will, no doubt, be replete with importance and interest. We have arrangements perfected for giving short reports of the business as we think will be acceptable to our readers in the city and abroad.

## Settling Up.

After such times as we have had, in consequence of the rebellion, and after they have been prolonged through four wearisome and painful years, it is not surprising that difficulties should be encountered in settling up our public affairs. The severe and protracted storm has displaced persons, things and interests. It has shaken everything except the true principles of our republican government. These stand firm in the midst of excessive ruins. But the very stability and inflexible justice of these principles render our disordered affairs the more difficult, by the imperative necessity they impose, for deliberation, caution, equity in the procedure.

But there seems to be among us, either from national temperament or from habit, or from both, a proclivity to speedy processes, that by grand and rapid success shall bring in the desired results. Caution stands below expedition in the scale of administrative virtues. We are less patient of delay than of mistake. The gigantic dimensions of the rebellion have familiarized the public mind with high magnitudes. The numeration of war casualties by thousands startle us less than they formerly did when reckoned by hundreds or even by scores. Our immense armaments, our vast conflicts, our glorious victories, our finance, our fleet, shed the old prudential consideration of difficulties and obstacles. No enterprises appear impracticable. Herculean has grown to be an obsolete figure, as the expression of great achievements.

Yet, the work which remains to be done in settling up our national affairs, is a work of time and deliberation. It is going on well, because it is going on with the aid of caution and with the support of patience on the part of the government. It took time to disarm our enemies of their military power. It requires time to reorganize their civil institutions, to get their suspended political functions into operation again, to replace industrial pursuits, to start, on a fresh and better impulse, the domestic and social life. It requires deliberation to make the necessary discriminations among the guilty men who have greatly disturbed the peace and damaged the interests of the republic. It demands time for the diffusion of the vast martial element advantageously among the pacific population of the country.

The era of heroic achievement may be regarded as past. The time for deliberate, steady action has come. The government may almost be said to have reached the normal state of peace, after its forced and unavoidable exercise of martial efficiency in suppressing the great insurrection. The balances appear conspicuous, now, in the hands of justice, the sword lying by awaiting the turn of the scales. Many of the great offenders are in her custody. Her function is defined by law and right. She will not waive nor disdain a plea pleading for expediency. She will not enhance them for the clamors of vengeance. Principle, no passion, will dictate her awards, and principle will alone approve them.

While, in the settling up of the disorders produced by the rebellion, the deserts of individual traitors and murderers are under judicial treatment, the general interests of communities will not be overlooked. The pacification of the insurrectionary portion of our country will be followed by its improvement. Time and judicious procedure will accomplish this. The political machinery, though much shattered, will be replaced and set in motion by the wise engineering which has kept the rest in good condition during the great rebellion. The revival of industry, the revival of trade, and the resumption of home feelings and pursuits will ensure success.

Let us, therefore, hope and wait. Things must have a curve of sufficient radius to turn on, to turn safely. Fruits do not ripen, even under the best culture, in a day. Providence, in some things, moves slowly, but it always moves safely. Its vindications have been conspicuous during the war; it may be confidently trusted for prosperous issues in the peace. Justice will reach the great wrongdoers, clemency will embrace the rest, and the Republic will receive no detriment in the final settling up.

## Quite Unnecessary.

Certain officious gentlemen, it is said, are about to hold a meeting in Washington, and the meeting is spoken of as an "informal session of members of Congress." We have been aware that for some time certain officious gentlemen, in and out of Congress, were greatly disappointed because President Johnson and his Cabinet thought they could get along without an extra session of Congress, and this movement, we presume, proceeds from that quarter. Those engaged in it may have the best of motives; there may be nothing but the loftiest purpose in view; but all the information we have fails to prove it, unless, failing to convince President Johnson their way is the best, embarrassing him with attempts at coercing him into adopting his their view of questions, public and private, entitles the "informal" gentlemen to be credited with a patriotic purpose. We have no appreciation of President Johnson is not new in public life. He is not troubled with a weak back. His knowledge of men and motives is extensive. Moreover, he belongs to the Jackson school.

Independent of these gentlemen and the considerations attaching to this movement, we will venture to suggest that the disposition to "assist the Government" by going to Washington to discharge addresses at the President, by volunteer efforts which serve to bring those engaged conspicuously into notice, is quite too common. We don't think there is, just at present, a special necessity for such advice. President Johnson knows a great deal good advice already. He is bountifully endowed by nature in that way, as gentlemen may know. A man of the people he looks to them, and they will support him. Less information is also the case of "Congress" in mind, and a number of gentlemen desire to express themselves, during the coming hot days, in the way. We apprehend no great harm, certainly very little good, will come from such a consolidance.

## New Publications.

The Publication business appears to [illegible] operations continue. Books are multiplied rapidly. New publishing houses, subscription works are constantly making their appearance. We receive many books, as samples, for examination. We notice several to-day; these we mention them. It must not, however, be supposed that we read all the books that we mention, or that we recommend others to do so. Courtesy to authors and publishers does not require this of us, and justice to our readers does not permit it. Some authors have acquired a reputation, good or bad, by their works already well known, that enables us to form a judgment of the general character of their new productions. And the same remark applies to publishers.

The assortment on our table to-day is of a miscellaneous character, the works of fiction largely preponderating. Most of them will introduce to our readers merely by their titles and their publishers, designating the cities where the reader can obtain them, and only state further acquaintance, if he is inclined to do so:

THAT'S IT, or Plain Teaching, containing a thousand interesting and curious facts in nature, art and science; 350 pages, 12mo. Rich & Fitzgerald, New York, Publishers; for sale by J. P. Hoyt, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

This book, a reprint from the English copyright by the author of several well known and highly approved works among which we mention: "The Reason Why of General Science," "The Biblical Reason Why." The design of this like that of the authors other books, is to convey useful knowledge in an interesting and attractive way. The range of subjects is extensive, embracing geography, zoology, natural history, mechanics, botony, &c. The treatment of subjects is minute, affording knowledge such as every well informed person should possess. The effort to convey this is aided by a profuse use of illustrations, in the better style of wood engravings, of which there are a thousand in the book. It is a good book for general reading.

The same publishers have issued, and the same bookseller has for sale:

WRIGHT'S BOOK OF 3,000 RECEIPTS, on cookery, preserving, pickling, &c., 350 pages, 12 mo.

THE ILLUSTRATED HAND BOOK OF BILLIARDS.

The subjects of these books, being outside of our line of studies, we profess our profound ignorance of them, both as sciences and arts, and are therefore not disposed to risk an opinion of the books themselves, which treat of them.

Mr. W. A. GILDENPENNY, 45 Fifth street, sends us the following, whose well known authorship must, by their familiar names, be sufficiently attractive to the reader:

THE FALLEN ANGEL, by Alexander Dumas Translated from the proof sheets in French.

THE DIVORCED WIFE, by T. S. ARTHUR.

A YEAR AFTER MARRIAGE, by T. S. ARTHUR. These, in paper covers, are from the press of T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

HENRY MINER, on Fifth street, has a new book, published by T. B. PETERSON & Bros., which will be peculiarly acceptable to the public at the present time. It is

THE LIFE AND MARTYRDOM OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN; 200 pages, 16mo. Price 50 cents.

It is a compilation from publications and documents, and brings within a small and convenient form many items of information which every one wishes to possess.

Mr. MINER has also the 22d number of the HARPERS' series of popular novels:

KATE KENNEDY, by the author of "Wondrous Strange."

AT ANCHOR, a story of our civil war, by an American. D. APPLETON & Co., New York.

This story we have read. It is written with a very moderate share of literary ability. It is on all its circumstances and meetings enough for six novels, without interest enough for one. One of the noticeable features of the book, as an American one, is the author's partiality for nunnery life. DAVIS, CLARK & Co., 93 Wood street, have the book for sale.

The Sermon of Rev. Dr. PAGE on the Quadrennial Confederacy, is for sale at DAVIS' book store, Wood street, and at MELLOR'S music store.

## Valedictory.

Our neighbor of the *Dispatch* a day or two since published a serio-comic sketch by way of valedictory on the occasion of closing up the Provost Marshal's office of this district, and the retirement of the board. A citizen, one Miles O'Riley, who drew a prize from the "wheel of fate" in that office, thus tearfully soliloquizes on the steps of the Odeon building, in Smithfield, Tuesday, May 9th:

"Farewell forever, ye dingy walls, ye cuts of dagger through! So, too, may we exclaim, we soon upon the discarded old coffins of the late captain and Provost Marshal! Gone, gone, all gone now, alas! officially no more—dead, dead, dead!!! I mean not, enrolled or conscripted men, to stir you up to a sudden flood of joy and merry tears, but all do know this dire era and paralogous. I recollect the first day our Provost Marshal's office was opened in the old Custom House. Who among you does not recognize his jaded left hat while he was wont to wear it so gallantly. This under walking stick, and his [illegible]; this six shooter, and the insect-cum his bosom after his matutinal cocktail, or upon the six inches of an inflin nocturn.

Oh! mighty Provost! don't thou do so low? Are all thy conquests, glories triumphs, sp ils Shrunk to this little measure?

You all do know this sword—a better never did itself unsheath upon a soldier's thigh, and our lamented Provost, on State occasions, wore it artistically and with all the grace of a lively Frenchman. Though with limpid eyes we will not cur Provost break this sword in with this good weapon, to get a non-reporting desisted man?

Oh! how you weep, and I perceive you feel The dint of pity! these are gracious drops!

Behold here, also, the photograph of "Bones," his trusty Lieutenant and Commissioner.

Oh! dry "Bones," so dead and dear,
Dispensing fount of pay and rations,
Private Bones upon thee smiles,
Conformably to regulations.

Look you now upon these sponges and empty bottles. I note one labelled "Christadoro," used during these by our late official friend the Surgeon Sangrado, when wooing an amazon looking-glass, and preparing for his arduous labors of the day. We never shall look upon another such as thou, Sangrado, and the physical disability men will long remember thee. Departing on the [illegible] honors be the portion of this personage, thou may'st well exclaim with Doctor Dulcamara:

Oh! listen, rustics, listen, if either have an uncle
Almost dead with—say lumbago, phythisics, or carbuncle,
I'll kill or I'll cure him, precisely as you say:
But this way, or the other way, my friends, you'll have to pay.

To Barnum's Museum let, then, these and relics be forthwith removed, by Adams' Express, marked C. O. D., there to remain for ever more as fitting memorials of the achievements of those whose official demise you all this day deplore. United in their useful career in our service, in death they shall not be separated.

## Very Good. But What is Meant?

Speaking of the capture of Davis, the Boston *Post* says:

It is said that it requires more wisdom to bear prosperity becomingly than it does to sustain adversity manfully. The test is now upon us, and as we see in this great trial of our civil freedom and the stern demands of equity, so will our future be, and so will our posterity be blest or cursed, and our history honored or despised by the whole world in ages to come.

This is very good, but what does it mean? We have great respect for the ability and general fairness of the *Post*, therefore we wish it had told us what it thinks would be wisdom touching the treatment and disposition of DAVIS. If there is danger the Government will not properly bear itself under the test, is it not the duty of citizens and journals to lead the way? If "our posterity" is to be "blest or cursed and our history honored or despised by the whole world," as the Government deals with JEFF. DAVIS, will the *Post* disclose the high duty of doing what it can to show which is the right and which is the wrong way?

## Beef! Beef!

The decline in the price of beef in the Eastern cities, during the last week, has been marked and permanent. Retail prices, however, here and elsewhere, keep up. The outrageous fact stands out all the more glowing because of the disparity. The demand for beef has fallen off with the closing of the war. The supply is more than equal to the demand, and prices will necessarily come down. Better gradually than with violence—but come down they will, and perhaps dealers with them, if they are not wise.

## Traitors to be Tried in Maryland.

Judge Bond, of Baltimore, at the opening of the Criminal Court in that city, last Monday morning, charged the Grand Jury to indict, under the state treason act, all who aid in any way given and comfort to the rebels, since April 19, 1861. He instructed that all such persons, on conviction, should be punished under the laws of Maryland. The Judge also counseled the Grand Jury to leave the members of the Maryland Commission for undertaking to try and decide upon cases which are purely of criminal offenses, treasonable or otherwise, legitimately cognizable by the State or its courts.

## State Schools for Soldiers' Orphans.

A most commendable act of the last Legislature was that which by an appropriation of $5,000 (added thus to the $50,000 given by the Pennsylvania Railroad) affirmed the disinterestedness of the orphan of the soldier in the aid of the State, and entitled to the education, and maintenance whilst acquiring it, which would have been received from the parent whose life was given in the public defense. The benefit conferred on the soldiers' orphan is not an act of charity but the partial liquidation of a just debt. No taint of pauperism can attach itself to the inmates of the schools, but on the contrary to be educated in them will be an honor which the recipients may be proud of through life as indisputable proof of descent from the true American nobility—the brave defenders of the Union.

There are six of these schools for the more advanced pupils already established, and orders for admission have been issued to four hundred and twenty one orphans. The only school yet established west of the mountains is at North Sewickley, in Beaver county, to which forty-four orphans have been admitted. Many of these are from Pittsburgh and vicinity.

Hon. Thos. H. Burrows, the State Superintendent is desirous to establish another school in this part of the State as soon as possible, and solicits applications from persons who are competent to conduct such a school and who have already, or can command the necessary buildings for the accommodation of pupils.

In addition to the orphans in the principal schools, two hundred and two have been placed in the existing Homes and Orphan Asylums—to remain until old enough to be sent to the schools for the more advanced pupils.

Children are not admitted if the mothers or friends are able to give them proper maintenance and education at home. They are placed in the care of the Superintendent until sixteen years old, at which time if the *mother or guardian and the orphan request it to inviting*, they will be apprenticed to some trade or occupation. If at any time the mother, by a change of circumstances, becomes able to give her child proper education and maintenance, it can be withdrawn with the assent of the Superintendent. Application for admission to the school must be made to the superintending committee.

We give the names of the Committees of the neighboring counties, as well of Allegheny, for the information of the friends of the orphans:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Felix R. Brunot, James Park, jr., William Shaw, Mrs. Jas. K. Moorhead, Mrs. Harmar Denney, Mrs. Jos. McKnight.

BEAVER COUNTY.

M. Weyand, Joseph C. Wilson, Mrs. Ellen Orr, Miss M. J. Anderson, Mrs. Sarah H. Mintz, Beaver.

BUTLER COUNTY.

John H. Negley, William Campbell, Mrs. Rebecca Niblock, Mrs. John N. Purviance, Mrs. Cyrus E. Anderson, Butler.

CLARION COUNTY.

James Campbell, R. J. Reid, Miss Peatly, Mrs. J. W. Coulter, Mrs. Clara Hetherington, Clarion.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

John K. Ewing, Harry Smith, Thomas H. Coon, Miss Juliet E. Barclay, Miss Louisa Wilson, Uniontown.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Robert C. Taylor, Mrs. Mary M'Dair, Mrs. Ann Stannard, Mrs. Susanna Row, Indiana; John Graff, Blairsville.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

D. Morris, Rev. R. A. Brown, Mr. Fips, Mrs. Robert Peebles, Mrs. Glendenning, Mrs. Otis Clark, New Castle.

MERCER COUNTY.

Mrs. R. Hanna, Joshua Beardson, Mrs. A. S. Grier, Mrs. William Stewart, Mrs. D. W. Findley, Mercer.

VENANGO COUNTY.

E. E. Lytle, John Duffield, Miss Jane M. Elliott, Mrs. Margaret Hays, Miss Margaretta Smiley, Franklin.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

James C. Acheson, George S. Hart, William Hair, Dr. M. H. Clark, Mrs. Martha Mong, Mrs. Mary Gow, Mrs. Susan Baird, Washington.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

John Armstrong, jr., Mrs. W. Turney, Mrs. Jane Barr, Miss Emily Dum, Mrs. D. Wolfsock, Greensburg.

GRAVES ON BATTLE FIELDS.—We are glad to notice that our humane Government is seizing the earliest opportunity of attending to the removal of our fallen heroes. These offices will, of course, be confined to all the battle fields, and to the scattered graves that so thickly lie on the desolate farms of the Rebel territory.

On the Bull Run field are many of our brave men lying, to whom the enemy gave no sepulture. Their remains are in part exposed to sight by the abrasion of the earth, which was thrown carelessly above them. Friendly hands, Many who were buried and in rickety hurried movements of the unfortunate fight, may still be identified. The graves, also, of unfortunate and misguided men who fell in the Rebel ranks, should be preserved from the desecration of the plow share of returning civilization.

RECOGNITION.—Eng and and France, for four years, have been failing to "recognise" JEFF. DAVIS. We sing at this is a good time to do it. Certainly he never stood more conspicuously before the world than now, nor in a character so purely original as that with which the last days of his career invested him. As an foreign cousins are sticklers for "badges, ets," they certainly have a fair illustration of the principle in the attitude of JEFF. as he is taken; for, we are assured, he brandished a bowie knife bravely, while Mrs. DAVIS gave her men good warning to take care or he might hurt some of them!

JEFF'S, case is growing desparate. If not one very soon, "recognition" will be out of fashion, and, indeed, it be done when JEFF. in the next scene, appears before the public

"Standing on nothing—dancing in air."

## The Bishop Question.

PITTSBURGH, May 17, 1865.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

An article in yesterday's COMMERCIAL headed "Bishop Stevens and the Division of the Diocese," refers to assurances from those "who think the proposed division unnecessary and unwise." I am very happy in believing that those in the west who do so think, are few and far between, and yet, this article being calculated to produce an erroneous impression, I hope you will admit a word in reply. In the first place, the illness of Bishop Stevens, though accompanied with a severe cold, was essentially the utter prostration of his whole system, produced by over work, both mental and physical. His physicians' prescription was perfect rest and entire seclusion, and being a Presbyterian, he playfully remarked, to a friend of the Bishop—"You Episcopalians have killed good Bishop Bowman, have disabled Bishop Potter, and are now finishing off Bishop Stevens. Better quit having Bishops and turn Presbyterians." His premises being false, the conclusion of course was wrong, but some of us would draw directly the opposite conclusion, and would prefer to multiply our Bishops, and not to overwork them, as we now perforce must do.

Another erroneous impression, which your article might produce, is, that division necessarily implies a severance of "our existing ecclesiastical relations with Bishops Potter and Stevens." Should it so result, it would not be by our act but by their own election; for both, or either of them, may by constitutional right "elect the Western Diocese, and though Bishop Potter is confirmed ill-health will probably not permit his ever again undertaking any active work, yet many of those who are now warm friends of division, believe it to be not at all improbable, that when a Western Diocese is erected, Bishop Stevens will cast his lot among us.

One word more as to the report referred to in our article made a year ago by the Committee on Division. That report was accepted by the Convention, as of course. It received no vote of approval. Without raising here any question as to the correctness of its conclusions, yet those conclusions as to the condition of things in the West, were founded upon documents then one year old, and now two years old. And besides, the division which they reported as impracticable was a division at that particular time; for in the very next year from those that report, you, inadvertently, of course, leave out three words beginning the sentence, which are a key to its whole meaning. The division should have been "*For the present*, since it appears to your committee that," &c., &c., "they regard the division as impracticable." And again, you do not state that the preceding this section, reads, in the following: "There remains yet a final and important question of division will need to be determined by this body, preparatory to its final settlement by the General Convention of 1865. If in that time the church shall have attained such growth, &c., and the clergy and laity shall have attained to an approximate unanimity, &c., it seems to your committee that the remaining portion of Pennsylvania can make no reasonable objection to the project, and will make no factious or capricious one."

That year has now run its course, and it will be seen in the convention meeting next week whether, assuming the conclusions of the committee to be true, the church has now attained the necessary growth, and the clergy and laity the necessary unanimity; and if so, whether, there will be any factious opposition. There will be made no motions or capricious one.

DIVISION.

The country and the world may as well understand the truth now, that the government of the United States will make itself respected hereafter, and though it has been compelled to submit to some indignities in the past it will not be so long. Whether this be about confiscation is new. It was "inspired" by Mr. Johnson himself.

policy of Mr. Johnson's administration.

## General Intelligence.

It is stated that [illegible] contemplated to hold a Democratic Convention of the sacengerdu and at Columbus, Ohio, some time in August next.

It has been shown in European courts the nearly 10,000 Circassian children are exported every year from Turkey to Egypt, and sold.

Gen. Palmer is recruiting partly organized colored regiments to the maximum, and will as far as possible protect the helpless people abandoning their late masters.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* announces authoritatively that General Robert C. Schenck will not be a candidate for Governor before the Republican State Convention, which meets in June.

A Scotch woman had invited a gentleman to dinner on a particular day, he accepted with the reservation, "If I'm spared." "Weel, weel," said Mrs. Robinson, "If you're dead I'll not expect ye."

A number of collieries have stopped work near Ashland, Schuylkill county, on account of the high rate of labor and the decline in coal.

In Louisville the secesh are trying to bribe Unionists for certificates of past loyalty. The rebels sent north of the Ohio, under bond to return during the war, are informed that they cant yet return.

Another lot of rebel prisoners have been sent to Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio. The arrivals and departures about balance, and there is no much indication of a speedy break-up of the rebel prison at that place.

The arrival of a large number of Polish emigrants is expected soon. They are exiles, and have been forwarded from European ports under the auspices of the Emigration Society, established lately to provide new homes for them.

The first negro who ever testified in any of the Courts of Record in Chicago, was examined as a witness in the Recorder's Court of that city last Monday, in a case of horse stealing. The same negro was formerly a coachman in Mr. Lincoln's family.

A monster snapping-turtle was lately captured in Green-lane dam on the Perkiomen creez, in Marlborough township, Montgomery county, by a party of men, one of whom was bitten in the leg. The monster weighs 320 pounds.

The Minister of Costa Rica has asked the Government of Columbia to act as mediator between the Government and those of the other Central American Republics in regard to the troubles arising out of the former Republic having afforded an asylum to General Flores.

A delegation of prominent Indianians waited on President Johnson, on Monday, to urge that the death sentence of the Indiana conspirators, who are to be hung on Friday, be commuted. President Johnson, it is said, gave the order for the execution.

It is now certain that Spain has made claims against this Republic. How they are to be met is not yet announced. The Chili war steamer Maipu has been dispatched South with munitions of war, to protect places likely to be attacked by Spain in case of hostilities.

A great Sheep Show was held last week at Conodagua, in New York. A display of over six hundred head of immensely valuable sheep, mostly American merinos—the largest and best show ever seen in the United States. Several of the rams were valued at from $5,000 to $5,000 each.

There is an immense sensation among the pretty girls in Chicago. A ladies dressing case has been shipped from London to the Northern Sanitary Fair. It is for the prettiest girl in Chicago. Its value is $1,000 in gold; but the generous donator proposes to have the "the prettiest" voted for, ballots $1.00. The party receiving the most, to have the dressing case.

The citizens of Covington, Kentucky, have determined that from this time forward every *horse* rebel be required to cease giving the slightest said or comfort to the cause of rebellion, or make themselves conspicuous to loyal citizens by their actions.

General Sickles had arrived at Bogota, and was received in public audience by President Murillo, the General's speech on the occasion giving an Individual [illegible] Session to that country. A serious disturbance occurred at Bogota, on Good Friday, caused by some in mates of Congress refusing to recover their heads while a religious procession was passing. Several persons were shot.

The emigration from Kentucky and Tennessee into Indiana is increasing. The emigrants from Kentucky are said to be for the most part thrifty farmers, who bring with them some money, and a good deal of stock, farming tools, household furniture, &c. Tennessee emigrants, &c., see, however, are generally poor, and come as laborers. Most of the emigration goes into the interior counties, and nearly all the Kentuckians engage in farming.

Governor Morton issued an address on Monday to the people of Indiana, suggesting that measures be at once taken for the establishment of a permanent home for disabled Indiana soldiers and seamen. He recommended that one dollar subscriptions be at once taken up in every county in the State, and a fund for this purpose, and that a board of directors, consisting of not less than one from each Congressional district, be organized for the management of the house.

A bold robbery occurred in Rule, Nebraska lately. Four men disguised in the uniform of Federal soldiers entered the town and robbed the citizens of $1600. In one of the stores they found a man known as the sutler and door to take charge of the [illegible] ancient monuments and works of art existing at Asson, on the Bosphorus. This town it of great antiquity, is walled and gates still standing, and the mouth of France seems to be one of pleasure, business and health combined.

Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has brought forward his budget. From this it appears that the revenue of the country for the year ending the 5th of April, by $19,500,000. The minister announced that he should in the next session repeal the taxes on income, fire insurance, and tea.

Ismail Pasha, the present Viceroy of Egypt, desires and has expressed the desire, that the order of succession in that country may be changed, and that his son should succeed him at on his death, instead of his brother. It is quite fairly [illegible] that the English Government has signified that it will not oppose this project, but the French Government refuses to consent.

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The Pope went on the 21 instant to the Greek church in Rome, where he issued two decrees, the one ordering the beatification of the venerable Birckmann, and the other the solemn canonization of Josaph at Kuincewick, a Russian archbishop, who was murdered in 1623. The Pope subsequently delivered a discourse, in which he recalled how the church had been persecuted in all times and in all countries, and pointed out the persecution which she suffers at the present times.

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## Obituary.

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Senor de Cuesta, for some years, and at the time of his death, counsel in Philadelphia of the National Juarez Government of Mexico, died last Saturday in that city. He fatally had been prominent in Mexican politics since the time of Iturbide.

Samuel F. Watson, a well known teacher, died in Philadelphia on the 13th inst. He was one of the most successful teachers in that city.

Thomas C. Reed, among the oldest and most respectable citizens of Harrisburg, suddenly died in that city on Monday, of a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Reed was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and had been a member of the Legislature.

Ex. Governor John Reynolds, of Illinois, died at Belleville, in that State, on the 8th inst. He was a native of Montgomery county, in this State. He went to Illinois in 1816 and opened a law office in Cahokin, became Justice of the Supreme Court, serving seven years in that capacity. He was always a determined adversary of Senator Douglas, and headed the "Danite delegation" at the Charleston convention. He was a secessionist all through the war; although about a month ago he seemed to have been converted, and actually addressed a letter to Governor William Smith, of Virginia, begging the return of the Rebel States to the Union. At the time of his death he was seventy-seven years of age.

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Heenan, the bruiser, has married an English girl, and "retired from public life," to spend his declining years in keeping an inn.

The Emperor Napoleon has given orders that there shall be entire revision of the *Pilote Français*, or charles of the French coast.

Prince Napoleon has addressed a letter of condolence to Mrs. Cobden on the death of her husband.

Renan, the French sceptic, is exploring Egypt, and thinks he has found works of art and records that make the human race much older than the Mosaic records represent it.

Three hundred colored emigrants from the island of Barbadoes have gone to Liberia. The American Colonization Society appropriated $10,000 to defray their expenses.

Lamartine seems to be in the grip of dire necessity. Day after day humiliating advertisement in Paris announce that he will sell copies of his works at a fraction of their cost.

The race for the "two thousand guineas" stakes at Newmarket, England, was won by Count de la Grange's horse "Gladiateur," who was forthwith installed first favorite for the Derby.

The second son of the Czar, the Grand Duke Alexander Alexandrowitch, after having received the blessing from the Emperor, had been duly confirmed heir to the Russian crown in place of his deceased brother.

An imperial decree extends to the Russian frontier the rights of the custom authorities to seize within a distance of fifty versts from the frontier, all merchandise liable to duty, the owner of which shall not have the certificate to prove that the said duty has been paid.

In consequence of the number of illiterate soldiers in the French army, circulars have been addressed to Generals commanding divisions, ordering them to see that the rules for communicating instructions to the troops are scrupulously observed.

The French government has received official information that the land cultivated with cotton in the provinces of Bona, Algeria, has increased within two years from 150 to 1,250 acres. Algerian land of fair cotton were sent from that province to France previous to March 16th, in the present year.

The French government has sent M. Edmond Dutrieux, well known as the author of "Voyage d'un Artiste," to make researches in the ancient monuments and works of art existing at Asson, on the Bosphorus. This town it of great antiquity, is walled and gates still standing, and the mouth of France seems to be one of pleasure, business and health combined.

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## PRESIDENT JOHN[illegible] ...LAND

### Comments of the President Job...

The policy of Presiden[illegible] ...a mal
...r of anxious speculati[illegible] ...t of th
English press, and his [illegible] ...eagerly
criticised.

The *Daily News* says: ...ohnson
enjoyed the full confide[illegible] ...at an
good ruler he succeeds, ar[illegible] ...revers
reason to believe he will, [illegible] ...nes o
its policy, follow in his [illegible] ...eeche
are marked by a deep sen[illegible] ...bility
and breathe a spirit of m[illegible] ...s and
moderation."

The London *Times*, refer[illegible] ...f Mr
Johnson's speeches, says: [illegible] ...'trea
son' be launched against [illegible] ...f th
south generally, his lang[illegible] ...ave a
intelligible purpose, but a purpose which we earnestly hope he will not have the will, or any rate the power, to execute, but only against those great criminals in whose conviction and punishment every honest man will have the greatest reason to rejoice at."

The *Morning Post* says: "We may be placing too harsh a construction on Mr. Johnson's language and on his acts, but we cannot avoid seeing that a new *era* is about to commence in the American Continent, the horrors of which will far exceed even those of the past four years. It is impossible to mistake the meaning of the words he has spoken."

The *Telegraph* says:—"That President Johnson and his Cabinet may adopt measures of extreme severity towards the vanquished is, we fear, but too likely; but it was not the sentences of death, threats of hanging, or fierce words that conquered the Secessionists. It was the genius of Sherman, the sublime patience of Grant, and the enduring valor of the Federal troops. A generous and ungrudging amnesty would complete the conquest and crown the victory, and despite recent unhappy indications, we hope that we shall see it issue from the White House."

The *Advertiser* says there is something very severe in the Presidential policy, indicating that it augurs no good to the Washington Government nor to America. "It may be well to add that policy so sanguinary as that which Mr. Johnson's promises to be, does not augur any good to himself."

The *Star* says:—"Andrew Johnson, before he has performed one public act, will doubtless be condemned, the worst interpretation will be put upon his speeches, and the most sinister prophecies uttered of his ultimate intentions."

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Miscellaneous items see first page.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

### Election of Delegates to State Convention

### THE PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic delegates elected at the primary meetings, on Saturday, assembled at the Court House yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of selecting representatives to the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 21st prx. The attendance was quite small, thirteen districts of the county not being represented.

Mr. Thomas Donnelly, chairman of the County Committee, called the Convention to order, and Messrs. John O'Connor, John Danwoody, John Heisel and Frank Bailey were appointed temporary Secretaries.

The credentials of delegates were then called for, when it was ascertained that two sets of delegates appeared for the Third Ward of this city. The Committee on Credentials settled the matter by reporting in favor of admitting both sets of delegates, with the privilege of but one vote to each delegation.

On motion of R. H. Kerr, Esq., the meeting was permanently organized by calling Francis H. Bailey, Esq., to the chair. The following gentlemen were appointed Vice Presidents: John J. Houston, Col. James A. Gibson, J. D. Stockdale and Philip Stevenson.

On motion, the secretaries above named, with the addition of John Coyle, Esq., were reappointed.

R. H. Kerr, Esq., then stated that he had the melancholy duty to perform of announcing the death of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States. No sympathized more than the Democratic party in this great loss to the country. He was not only the President of those who elected him, but our President. He was stricken down by the hand of an assassin—murdered. With the permission of the Convention he would offer the following resolution, upon the adoption of which he hoped all the members of the Convention would rise to their feet. The resolution was as follows:

*Resolved*, That as men proud of our country, its institutions, and our public men, we deeply deplore the sad fate of the late President. He entered Richmond as a conqueror, but he harnessed no decree of proscription against the South, for the fight appeared to him to be over, and it was not in his heart to bear malice against a fallen foe; and that same night that he pleaded for mercy and for peace, with malice toward none and with charity for all, a godless wretch killed him. We honor him dead, who saved the nation while living. He is embalmed in the tears of a free people.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Kerr moved that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention. The motion was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Messrs. R. H. Kerr, Frank Hutchinson, Wm. McKee, Patrick Kerr and Samuel Cameron.

Mr. James Irvin moved that the delegates to the State State Convention be chosen en masse. A motion subsequent to adopt the system of marking was carried.

The Convention then went into nominations for delegates to the State Convention, and the ballot resulted as follows:

DELEGATE AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. Bannaste | 51 |
| James H. Hopkins | 43 |

CITY DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| James Blackmore | 81 |
| John A. Steen | 60 |
| John N. M'Clowry | 44 |

ALLEGHENY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Farley | 71 |
| D. H. Williams | 32 |

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| John J. Mitchell | 62 |
| Joseph R. Hunter | 27 |
| Patrick Kerr | 11 |

SOUTH OF RIVERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles B. yon | 51 |
| Andrew Barkley | 49 |

SOUTH OF RIVERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Philip Stevenson | 76 |
| John R. Hall | 31 |
| James M'Bride | 28 |
| Dr. James Kerr | 28 |

The names marked (*) are elected.

R. H. Kerr, Esq., chairman of the committee on resolutions, submitted the following report:

*Resolved*, That in the elevation to the first office in the nation, the emporium of General Jackson (President Johnson) should be governed by the principles of the old hero, our country will be honored and respected by every nation of the world, and we pledge him the same ardent support we gave to the sage of the Hermitage—protection to the Union in subduing traitors.

*Resolved*, That the same feeling animates us now as in the beginning of the rebellion. We are utterly opposed to a divided country. The Union must stand and be perpetuated at all hazards. As the principles of Jackson we proclaim eternal hostility to all enemies of our common country. We will support and sustain the administration which will uphold the Union and protect the rights of the people under the Constitution, with the rights and powers of the States maintained.

*Resolved*, That the cruel bound from the War Office, suspending the draft, filled the country with joy. The patriotic Secretary of War (the Attorney General in the last Democratic Cabinet) the right arm of our success in preserving the nation, has won undying renown. And that Gen. Dix (late Secretary of the Treasury), who issued the order "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," spoke the sentiments of all Democrats. We honor those who defend our nationality. *Vincit amor patrix.*

*Resolved*, That the true interest of our people, and the prosperity of our country, demand that American enterprise should be encouraged by a judicious protection to domestic industry, that country is best provided for which labor commands the highest reward, and the laborer constant employment. This requires Congress to afford reasonable and just protection to our national interests. The balance of trade should be on this side of the water.

*Resolved*, That the right of trial by jury in open court is the palladium of our personal rights and liberties, and that secret trials before unauthorized (by law) tribunals are a flagrant and unwarrantable infringement upon the rights of the people, and not in accordance with the sixth article of the amended constitution.

*Resolved*, That the soldiers who stood manfully by the Union, in battling for the life of the nation, are entitled to the sympathy of the people in a more substantial way than empty compliments. We therefore recommend to the voters to drop party, for the sake of rewarding those who did the fighting, and not the "stay-at-home brigade," who did the plundering, and we earnestly request the national authorities to make ample provisions for the widows and orphans of those slain in defense of our God ordained Union.

The report was accepted, and on motion the resolutions were taken up *seriatim* for adoption.

When the third resolution was read, Mr. Irvin moved to strike out that portion in regard to Stanton—to omit all from the word "joy" to the words "Gen. Dix."

Messrs. Gibson, Whitesell, and others, were opposed to glorifying Stanton.

Benton Kerr undertook to defend the resolution, but was forced to succumb.

J. H. Sawyer was opposed to the Dix endorsement in the resolution, and moved to strike out all except the sentiment, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag," etc. General Dix was himself a renegade, and leaded the renegades in New York who pledged to defeat General McClellan. He was opposed to mentioning his name in this convention, although he heartily endorsed the resolution.

Capt. Koutz was opposed to the name of Gen. Dix in any Democratic resolution.

The motion to strike out was carried, and the remaining resolutions were carried without opposition.

A motion to instruct the delegates to vote for Col. J. Bowman Sweitzer, late of the 62d Pennsylvania Regiment, for Attorney General, was defeated, after which the Convention adjourned.

HOMICIDE TRIAL.—In the Washington county court, on Tuesday, the case of Commonwealth against Fitzwilliams and Sweeney, charged with the murder of Benjamin Rigby in November last, was taken up for trial. The whole day was consumed in empanneling a jury.

DISCHARGED.—The two colored men, Deary and Shorter, who got into a fracas with soldiers Tuesday evening, had a hearing yesterday morning, and it appearing that they had been imposed on by soldiers in the car, were discharged from custody.

HELD TO BAIL.—Joseph Richardson, who committed an unprovoked assault on a gentleman on Tuesday night in front of the Red Lion Hotel, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday morning, and was held to bail.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
Washington city, April 25, 1865.

Will be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

BALTIMORE, Maryland, THURSDAY, May 4th, 1865.

CARLISLE, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, May 11th, 1865.

WILMINGTON, Delaware, THURSDAY, May 18th, 1865.

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania, FRIDAY, May 26th, 1865.

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES

at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 a. m. Terms cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge Remount Division Q. M. G. O.

apr28 tmay26

PIG LEAD—500 PIGS LEAD just received from the Linden Mines, Wisconsin, from which I will receive a supply weekly. Being from which I will receive, and pure it is well suited for Glass and White Lead manufacturers' use.

WM. BAGALEY,
For sale by
14 Wood street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of WILLIAM FORSYTH, late of the Fourth Ward, city of Pittsburgh, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and those having claims or demands against said estate are requested to present the same without delay, to the subscriber, at the office of the Superior Iron Company, corner Second and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

apr28 6t*wk JOHN SCOTT, Administrator.

## U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of $200,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 1st of March inst. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1863, was begun on the 1st of April. *In the short space of three days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold*—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed here. It commands to

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One cent per day on a | | | $50 Note. |
| Two cents | " | " | $100 " |
| Ten " | " | " | $500 " |
| 20 " | " | " | $1000 " |
| $1 " | " | " | $5000 " |

### More and More Desirable.

The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditure as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and constitutes the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.

### GOLD-BEARING BONDS

Which are always worth a premium.

### FREE FROM TAXATION.

The 7-30 notes cannot be taxed by towns, cities counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

### SUBSCRIBE QUICKLY

Less than $200,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other loans. *It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.*

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan the National Banks, State Banks, and private bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

May 1, 1863.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
People's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Germania National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
First Ward National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my18-tmay16

FOR SALE—

OIL LANDS.

80 Acres on West Hickory Creek.

This is desirable property. West Hickory Creek this fair to become one of the best Oil Districts in the country. There is one well on the Creek producing largely, and others being bored give good indications of becoming equally good.

For particulars address

ALEXANDER WALLACE,
my12-6t TIDIOUT, Warren county, Pa.

N. P. SAWYER.

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CANDLES,

Palm, Toilet, Barber's and Rosin Soaps.

Also, the only Manufacturers of the genuine

Sawyer's Chemical Olive Erasive Soap,

A new and valuable article for family use—free from rosin—economical and pure; suitable for washing in cold, warm, soft, hard or saline water.

COLORS—Pure White and Lemon. BOXES—60 pounds; one pound lumps. PRICE—$5 per Box.

Warehouse: No. 47 Wood street,
my4-tf PITTSBURGH, PA

S. B. M'ELROY..... JAMES DICKSON..... JOHN T. SHANE.

DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE.

McELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

(LATE WILSON & McELROY.)

No. 54 Wood street.

Offer at all times a well selected Stock at popular prices.

my6-tf

WAREHOUSE FOR RENT.

The Warehouse No. 329 Liberty street,

Occupied by us, will be rented. Possession given immediately. Inquire of

SCHOMAKER & LANZ,
my6 tf 329 Liberty street.

AGENTS FOR

ABENDROTH BROS.

Cast Iron Drain, Water and Smoke Pipes, Elbows, Tees, Return Bends and Branches, of all descriptions. For sale at New York prices.

Oil Well Tools, Tube and general supply house for Oil Wells.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
apr30-tjy No. 110 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE.

Notice is hereby given that on MONDAY, the 8th day of May, 1865, the "Ohio River Bridge Company," by virtue of the authority of its charter from the Legislature of Virginia, and under the act of Congress, said closing the railway bridge at Steubenville a lawful structure, commenced the elevation of the channel span. I shall hereafter use for this purpose with as little inconvenience to navigation as is consistent with the erection, construction and use of said bridge.

All persons are also notified that the next work of the channel span is erected at an elevation of 66 feet above low water, and that it is my intention to have the new span of that height.

All persons are notified further that this bridge is erected without a draw, and all the regulations of the act of Congress have been complied with by the company.

The erection of the channel span will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and due notice will be given as to the time when the obstructions will be removed.

THE HOLLIDAYSCOVE RAILROAD CO.
By THOS. L. JEWETT, President.
May 8, 1865. my8-2w

STAR WELLS OIL COMPANY.

The Directors of the STAR WELLS OIL CO. have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½) payable at the Company's office, 84 Fourth street, on and after May 25th 1865, on all stock paid in full.

By order of Board of Directors.

H. AHL, Secretary.
my9-2w [Chronicle and Volksblatt copy.]

FOR RENT—THE PRIVILEGE OF

The Half of an Office Room

in Building No. 4, second story, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. Apply on the premises at from 8 to 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 12 till 2 o'clock p. m., or through the postoffice, Box No. 1,370. my6-tf

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 18TH,

At 10 o'clock, at residence No. 198, Penn street, opposite West's carriage Factory, will be sold a quantity of well kept furniture, consisting of solid mahogany hair seat sofa, parlor chairs, elegant centre and side tables, handsome pier tables, mahogany side boards, walnut extension table, mahogany dressing and toilet tables, wash do bureaus, wardrobes, enclosed washing and dressing stands, chamber and kitchen furniture, cooking stoves, rocking chairs, gilt frame mirror, sewing stands, hand and fire Venetian blinds, mahogany bedsteads, spring mattresses, tapestry and fine Brussels, Ingrain and other carpets, and oil cloths, chairs, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, bureaus, &c., &c.

T. A. McCLELLAND,
my6 Auctioneer.

J. G. R. HAMPTON..... W. C. MORELAND.

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,

m PITTSBURGH, PA

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH

my18

CHEAP WALL PAPERS—

In endless variety, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth street. [apr21] JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE FRIENDS OF CAPT. JAC. F. SLACK, from home make it will be a comfort to District Attorney, subject to the nomination of the Convention of June 6 in 1865. my18-2t

LIEUT. SAMUEL HARPER, of the 63d Regiment, Volunteers from Lower St. Clair township, will be a candidate for nomination to the State Legislature, subject to the decision of the Union county convention. my15-tc

FOR MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE—BILLINGS G. HILLS, Pittsburgh. Subject to nomination of Union county Convention. my 7-tc

FOR TREASURER. Col. J. B. KLODOO, Pittsburgh, subject to decision of Union County Convention. my15-tc

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—Col. JOHN A. DANKS, will be a candidate for nomination for Representative to the State Legislature, before the Union County Convention, of June 6th. my5-tc HALEY TOWNSHIP

DAVID AIKEN, JR., WILL BE A candidate for renomination to the office of County Treasurer before the Union County Convention, which meets June 6, 1865. my13-tc

COUNTY TREASURER.—JOHN ESPY, of Upper St. Clair will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer before the Union County Convention, which meets June 6th, 1865. my13-dawtc

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Col. L. B. DUFF will be a candidate for nomination to the office of District Attorney before the Union County Convention, which meets June 6th, 1865. my12-dawtc

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK is a candidate for re-nomination to the office of District Attorney, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention which will meet upon Tuesday, the 6th day of June next. Delegate election on Saturday afternoon, June 3d, 1865. ap24-dawtc

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I will be a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the nomination of the next Union County Convention. ALEX. M. WATSON. ap24-tc

FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF A Century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to anything in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

BY USING THIS DYE, you avoid that dusty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used. Besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. Try it. Price 50 cents. Prize 75 cents.

A. J. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

ALSO, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. my8-1y

## AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER..... WM. HENDERSON

Positively last night this season of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

THIS EVENING,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

With the entire Company in the cast.

To conclude with the screaming farce of
COUSIN JOE.

Friday benefit of Mr. JAMES DICKSON.

THE GRAND CONCERT

Which was given in aid of a

FAIR!

For the benefit of the

Freedmen and of Sick and Wounded Soldiers!

By Professor F. J. LOUDIN'S CLASS, will be repeated, by request of the public generally, in

LAFAYETTE HALL,

On Thursday Evening, May 18th.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. my17-2t

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONCERT

AT

MASONIC HALL,

MONDAY, MAY 22d, 1865,

of the

FROHSINN SOCIETY,

With the kind assistance of the

GREAT WESTERN ORCHESTRA

AND

The Best Amateurs of the City.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR—to be had at the Music Stores and seats may be reserved, without extra charge, at KLEBER & BRO'S. my16-1w

CITY BELL FOUNDER.

JAMES THACKERAY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue,

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. my8-1y

THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 1, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst.

J. D. GRADY, Jr., Cashier.
my5

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the CHERRY RUN AND PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIVE CENTS on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 25th May inst., at the office of the Company, No. 115 Fourth street.

Transfer books close from the 19th to 26th inst.

JOHN F. GLOSSER,
my12-1w Secretary.

J. C. MATTERS,

(Successor to George W. Weyman.)

DRUGGIST,

Corner Third and Smithfield streets

oct26-1y-eod

JO. H. SIMONDS & CO.,

Agents for the purchase and sale of

Petroleum Lands, Leases, Interests in Oil Wells, &c.

OIL EXCHANGE corner Liberty and High street (opp. Court House.)

FRANKLIN VENANGO CO., PA.

Lands and interest on all the streams in this portion for sale at REDUCED CASH RATES. Maps and plans of the entire Oil District kept open for inspection. Directories of all the companies and companies consulted, and leading newspapers of the country kept on file at this office.

All business attended to faithfully and promptly.

Jan 4-tm and To Feb 8-tf

PITTSBURGH

AND

McKEESPORT

CAR COMPANY,

MANUFACTORY, M'KEESPORT, PENN'A,

Pittsburgh Office, 84 Wood street.

This Company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS, PITT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete. Railroad Rollers, Pitt Wagon Wheels, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings. Coking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators and Foundry Casting in general.

Iron and Metal Turning

done to order on short notice.

T. B. HAMMER, President, M'Keesport.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Sup't., Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS:
T. B. HAMMER, W. H. BROWN,
R. H. PALMER, J. N. HAVEN,
J. N. SHALLENBERGER.

my2-mon6-tf

SECURITY. SECURITY.

Benjamin Franklin wrote nearly 100 years ago: "A Policy of Life Insurance is the best and safest provision a man can make for his family."

Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Prof. De Morgan, and the shrewdest financiers of the past century have all acknowledged the value of Life Insurance as security against want in old age, as well as for helpless widowhood and childhood.

Philanthropy cannot do a better work than encourage in a universal adoption

Pliny Freeman, Esq., has removed the last objection and risk by the Non-Forfeiting System on all kinds of policies which are issued by the

Globe Mutual Life Insurance Co.

PITTSBURGH OFFICE:

Removed to No. 70 Fifth street,

F. WOODS, General Agent.

SECURITY. SECURITY.

my11-6n-2taw

## WANTED.

WANTED—A situation as BOOK KEEPER in a private business house, by an applicant of long standing. Address "BOOK KEEPER," my18-2t Box 29 Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CANVASSERS to introduce a highly illustrated and popular work. To those who can furnish a first class recommend liberal inducements will be offered. Call and examine specimens, terms, &c., or address J. A. NASH,
my18-2t 128 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—By a competent business man, of twenty years' experience as thirdly—a situation as BOOK KEEPER in a banking, mercantile or manufacturing house. Is competent to take the management of such a house in the city or country. Can give any references desired. Address "BUSINESS MAN" at this office.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell WILSON'S new sewing MACHINE on a monthly salary or commission.

For terms and particulars address
LATHROP & CO., General Agents.
142 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
my11-2w

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A HARDWARE STORE. One experienced in the business would be preferred. Address, with references, Box 1394 Pittsburgh. my11-2t

WANTED—A CLERKSHIP—By a young man who can speak German, and who is agreeable; if one of the business Colleges, a situation as Bookkeeper or Shipping Clerk. Address
ap25 J. B. SUEIN, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SAFE, large size. Address BOX 767.
ap24-tf

DRY GOODS.

BOYS' CASSIMERES

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

BLACK CASSIMERES,
BOYS' FANCY CASSIMERES,
BLUE CLOTH,
BLACK CLOTH,
SUMMER PANT STUFF,
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
IRISH LINENS.

A large assortment of

NEW GOODS

my18 JUST RECEIVED.

BARGAINS

IN DRY GOODS,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

Market street.

2 CASES BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 12½ cts. per yard.

5 BALES FINE BROWN MUSLINS, at 15 cents per yard.

YARD WIDE BLEACH MUSLINS, at 20 cts. per yard.

DRESS GOODS, at 12½ cents.

EXTRA BLACK SILKS, at $1 50.

SILK SACQUES, at $12 00 to $75 00.

SUMMER SHAWLS, at $2 50.

BEST KID GLOVES, at $1 75. my5

NEW

DRESS GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

No. 72 N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

PLAID SILKS,
FANCY SILKS,
BLACK CORDED SILKS for MANTILLAS,
VICTORIA GLACE,
PARIS MOHAIRS,
PURE MOHAIRS,
ORGANDIE LAWNS,
SMALL FIGURED LAWNS,
MOZAMBIQUES,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,

A large assortment of handsome DRESS GOODS, A full goods for men and boys' wear. my18

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Are now in receipt of their first assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found very attractive, and embraces all the latest styles in

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
STRAW AND MILINERY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
WERS, RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS,
BEA IMPS,
ORNAMENTS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS ND BUTTONS,
ALMORAL SKIRTS
FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and
HOOP SKIRTS.

And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

my4 77 and 79 Market street.

BLACK SILK SACQUES.

CLOTH SACQUES.

WATERPROOF CIRCULARS.

CHILDRENS' SACQUES.

A good assortment for sale by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

my1 25 Fifth street.

ATTORNEYS

BUTTERFIELD, GAZZAM & CO.,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

FRANKLIN, PA.

(M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO., Pittsburgh.)

Legal business promptly attended to in Western Pennsylvania Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia.

REFERENCES—Lockhart & Frew, Robt. Woods Esq., Pittsburgh; Hon. Garrick Mallery, Philadelphia; Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, Erie. my9

O. M. M'MASTER..... J. M. GAZZAM..... J. R. BUTTERFIELD.

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,

ATTORNEYS,

For the collection of Claims against the Government.

Office: 98 Grant street

PITTSBURGH, PENNA

Pension, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, loss of Horses Prize Money, and all other claims before the Department promptly attended to and information given at all times. No charge made until the claim is collected. Letters of inquiry answered immediately. Officer's Acc'ounts adjusted my9

H. C. MACKRELL..... S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office: No. 89 Grant street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Call with Discharge and two witnesses. [1y26

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CO., PA.,
PITTSBURGH, April 21st, 1865.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st Section of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act passed May 21st, 1863, J. David Aiken, Jr., Treasurer of said county, hereby give notice that I will personally or by deputy, attend for the purpose of receiving taxes in the several Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts of said county, at the places and dates hereinafter specified, for the purpose of receiving taxes for the year 1865, to wit:

Wednesday, May 24th, at the Public House of Thomas Hamilton, Sharpsburg.

Thursday, May 25th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Pine Township.

Friday, May 26th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Ross township.

Saturday, May 27th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Franklin township.

Monday, May 29th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Marshall township.

Tuesday, May 30th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Reserve township.

Wednesday, May 31st, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Hampton township.

Thursday, June 1st, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Richland township.

Friday, June 2d, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Deer township.

Saturday, June 3d, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Indiana township.

Monday, June 5th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Frazer township.

Tuesday, June 6th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Baldwin township.

Wednesday, June 7th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Elizabeth township.

Thursday, June 8th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Forward township.

Friday, June 9th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Versailles township.

Saturday, June 10th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Lower St. Clair township.

Monday, June 12th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Upper St. Clair township.

Tuesday, June 13th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Peters township.

Wednesday, June 14th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Union township.

Thursday, June 15th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Snowden township.

Friday, June 16th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Mifflin township.

Saturday, June 17th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Penn township.

Monday, June 19th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Plum township.

Tuesday, June 20th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Penn township.

Wednesday, June 21st, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Monroeville.

Thursday, June 22d, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Wilkins township.

Friday, June 23d, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Penn township.

Saturday, June 24th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Shaler township.

Monday, June 26th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Hampton township.

Tuesday, June 27th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Richland township.

Wednesday, June 28th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Deer township.

Thursday, June 29th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Indiana township.

Friday, June 30th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Frazer township.

Saturday, July 1st, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Baldwin township.

Monday, July 3d, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Elizabeth township.

Tuesday, July 4th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Forward township.

Wednesday, July 5th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Versailles township.

Thursday, July 6th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Lower St. Clair township.

Friday, July 7th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Upper St. Clair township.

Saturday, July 8th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Peters township.

Monday, July 10th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Union township.

Tuesday, July 11th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Snowden township.

Wednesday, July 12th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Mifflin township.

Thursday, July 13th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Penn township.

Friday, July 14th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Plum township.

Saturday, July 15th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Penn township.

Monday, July 17th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Monroeville.

Tuesday, July 18th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Wilkins township.

Wednesday, July 19th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Penn township.

Thursday, July 20th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Shaler township.

Friday, July 21st, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Hampton township.

Saturday, July 22d, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Richland township.

Monday, July 24th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Deer township.

Tuesday, July 25th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Indiana township.

Wednesday, July 26th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Frazer township.

Thursday, July 27th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Baldwin township.

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Wednesday, August 16th, at the Public House of Wm. Bell, Hampton township.

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**N. HOLMES & SONS,**

BANKERS,

**No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.**

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cents 10-40s Bonds.
U. S. do 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
**Stocks and Bonds of every description** BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
apl0


# Finance and Trade.

## BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, PRES'T. | P. R. MERTS, V. P.
S. C. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

**Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.**

TRANSACTIONS MAY 17, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

| | Bid. | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 5-20's | ..... | 105 00 |
| do 10-40s | ..... | 98 00 |
| Allegheny County 6's | ..... | 73 00 |
| Connellsville 6's | 74 00 | ..... |
| Allegheny Gas Company | ..... | 36 00 |
| Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R. | ..... | 8 00 |
| Allegheny Bank | ..... | 70 00 |
| German Trust | 140 00 | ..... |
| Allegheny & Pittsburgh | ..... | 9 00 |
| Fleming and Blood Farm | ..... | 1 50 |
| Oil Basin | ..... | 7 50 |
| Oil Creek and Cherry Run | ..... | 3 50 |
| Cherry Run Central | ..... | 2 00 |
| Tarr, Story & Cherry Run | ..... | 80 |
| Marchants | ..... | 45 |
| Ritchie | ..... | 55 |
| Pittsburgh and Philadelphia | ..... | 1 45 |
| Federal | 99 | ..... |
| Cherry Run and Pittsburgh | ..... | 1 10 |
| Ohio Valley | ..... | 1 50 |
| M'Alvey Cherry Run | ..... | 88 |
| Paxton | ..... | 3 25 |
| Coal Bluffs Mining Co | ..... | 1 75 |
| People's National | 102 50 | ..... |
| Tack Petroleum, of New York | ..... | 2 10 |
| Central Basin | ..... | 98 |
| Banner | ..... | 1 40 |
| Cherry Run and Blood Farm | ..... | 90 |
| Fuller Reserve | ..... | 50 |
| Hemlock | ..... | 2 00 |
| Pittsburgh & Westmoreland | ..... | 3 00 |
| Macksburgh | ..... | 4 00 |
| Venango Union, ¼ of an original share | ..... | 16 00 |
| Shirk's Farm | ..... | 30 |
| Gold at 11 o'clock 130¼ | do | |

WEDNESDAY, May 17—P. M.

The decline of gold occurring at the same time that our currency is steadily expanding is so contrary to the generally received opinions that it excites remark and inquiry.

Heretofore in our approaches to resumption of specie payments, a steady diminution of the volume of currency has always been observed, and supposed by our banks to be necessary in order to meet the demand which would occur as soon as their vaults were thrown open. The theory being that it is understood by note holders and depositors, that the banks have coin enough to pay them they will not call for it immediately—in other words, *confidence* is by that means restored.

In the case of the next resumption, which may occur sooner or later, the great debtor will be the Government, and every thing depends upon the *confidence* the holders of her securities have in her ability to meet promptly the interest on the loans as it matures, *out of the actual collections* from the various sources of revenue.

When this is fully established the banks can safely resume, as the larger portion of their assets, consisting of Government Loans, can be readily converted into coin as occasion requires.

We have the best possible evidence of a present confidence in our Government, in the fact that its loans are sought for with such avidity. The fear is, indeed, that the necessary curtailment will not be made, so long as the means in the Treasury are so abundant, and that Congress will be tempted to incur such outlays of the public money and further increase of the debt of the nation, as to render it a matter of doubt whether, when the inevitable day does come, when we must pay without further borrowing, we can do so without such oppressive taxation as would render its collection almost impossible.

Already we hear mutterings and complaints against the several forms of taxation. The *Bulletin*, of Philadelphia, demands that the income tax be taken off as soon as possible. The whisky tax is evaded in every direction, and honest distillers are driven from the market by those who evade the law. The advocates for cheap manufactures are grumbling at the high duties on foreign goods, and manufacturers complain that the excessive taxation is compelling them to stop their operations.

A wholesome stringency in the money market, something akin to that which in many years past was absolutely stopped our own State in her career of borrowing money to make internal improvements, would have the effect of compelling a reduction of National expenditures, and although it might at the same time hinder, to some extent, collections of revenue, it would in the end have a wholesome effect in restraining expenditure and stopping the indebtedness at its present manageable amount. Our resources are great, and the next generation will look upon our debt, of say three thousand million, as comparatively small. We trust it may never, in consequence of any failure or delay in the payment of interest, be sold under par. We can, with economy in expenses of government, raise enough revenue to prevent any such failure.

—The only stock at the Evening Board to-night that showed any improvement was Ritchie. Some 2,500 shares changed hands after the regular calling of the list, at the following rates:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 800 shares Ritchie | | 52 |
| 500 do | do | 53 |
| 500 do | do | 53 |
| 500 do | do | 55 |
| 500 do | do | 55 |

No change worthy of note in the price of other stocks. The closing quotations were as follows:

| | Bid. | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Allegheny River | ..... | 2 00 |
| Allegheny & Pittsburgh Oil Co | ..... | 8 00 |
| Banner | ..... | 1 40 |
| Bergen | ..... | 2 10 |
| Bond Farm and Ohio Pet | ..... | 1 50 |
| Caldwell and Philadelphia | ..... | 4 00 |
| Central Basin | 85 | 75 |
| Cherry Run Central | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Cherry Run & Blood Farm | ..... | 85 |
| Cherry Run and Pittsburgh | 90 | 1 05 |
| Cherry Run & Pit. Hole | ..... | 80 |
| Culbertson's Run | ..... | 1 50 |
| Dalzell | ..... | 4 75 |
| Dead Creek Valley | ..... | 1 00 |
| Federal | 95 | 75 |
| Fleming & Blood | ..... | 1 50 |
| Fuller Reserve | ..... | 50 |
| Great American | ..... | 5 25 |
| Hemlock | ..... | 2 00 |
| Hopewell | ..... | 1 10 |
| Iron City | ..... | 90 |
| Macksburg Petroleum | ..... | 4 00 |
| Merchants | 80 | ..... |
| Meadow & Cherry Run | 85 | 90 |
| Monongahela Pioneer | ..... | 1 00 |
| Pat. Refining and Storing | ..... | 10 00 |
| Ohio Valley | ..... | 1 50 |
| Oil Creek and Cherry Run | ..... | 3 25 |
| Phœnix | ..... | 1 00 |
| Pittsburgh and New York | ..... | 1 00 |
| Pittsburgh and Philadelphia | ..... | 1 45 |
| Ravenna | ..... | 1 25 |
| Ritchie | 55 | 56 |
| Rose | ..... | 1 00 |
| Shirk Farm | ..... | 35 |
| Smalls | 30 | ..... |
| Star Wells | ..... | 80 |
| Steel Well | 15 00 | ..... |
| Tack Petroleum, of New York | 1 75 | 1 85 |
| Tarr, Story and Cherry Run | 60 | 70 |
| Union Labyle | ..... | 75 |
| Western Pennsylvania | ..... | 1 50 |
| West Virginia Basin | ..... | 1 00 |

In Philadelphia the stock market continues exceedingly depressed, especially for all the fancy and hitherto excitable stocks. The oils are especially dull, and to effect sales, a large concession in prices must be made. There is a general anxiety to get rid of present stocks, but purchasers fail to come forward under any inducement. As to the petroleum business itself, it is said to be in fair condition, and much activity prevails at the wells. The present daily yield of the Venango region is estimated at five thousand barrels. Over five thousand wells are in course of digging, or contracted for. These wells will cost an average of $8,000, which will involve an outlay of $40,000,000. But it is not likely that the market will receive any considerable additional supply from this source under three months.

### Louisville Iron and Nail Market.

We quote stone coal bar iron at 5¾@6c ₰ lb; charcoal bar 7@7½c, and sizes out of bar at corresponding rates; S. C. sheet iron 8½c; charcoal do 11c; Juniata 14c; A. B. steel 11c; steel slabs 14c; steel wings 15c.

*Nails*—The market is well supplied, with sales at $6 90 for 10's from first hands. Small sales at $7 75, and the smaller sizes at the usual advance. Large lots $5 25

### Cincinnati Iron Market.

IRON.—We have to note a very dull market for pig, and the demand of the most limited nature, at $55@60 for blast pig, and $65 for cold blast. We may remark that sales of any magnitude cannot be made at these rates, and, in order to force sales, large concessions would have to be made. We quote bar at 5½@6½c, for common and charcoal. Horse shoes declined to 5¾@6¾c, for Shoenberger's extra.

### Coal at Cincinnati.

COAL—The recent rise in the river will let out quite a number of boats, and liberal arrivals are looked for towards the close of the week. Prices have not undergone any change, and remain at 18c ₰ bush for Youghiogheny afloat, and 14@15c for other descriptions. The rates delivered to consumers are 20@23c, the latter for Youghiogheny.

## PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, May 18, 1865. }

The business of yesterday was limited, being confined to small operations to meet the wants of the home market. The receipts of produce were moderate, but fully sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. Buyers generally are come to the conclusion that prices ought to recede further. On the other hand, holders are of the opinion that prices are sufficiently low. Hence we have but few sales to record. Both rivers are on the decline. There is, however, sufficient water for present purposes. On the landing a fair amount of activity was perceptible. The Nevada, from Cincinnati, had a big trip, as will be perceived by reference to her manifest in another column. The Lorena, from the same port, had all the freight she could manage on the water. The Minerva, from Parkersburg, had a moderate trip. She returned at noon. The fleet packet Bayard will be found at the landing. She will leave for that port in time. Passengers can bear this in mind. The Camelia did not succeed in getting off last evening. She will take an early departure this morning for Cincinnati and Louisville. The fine packet Armenia is announced to leave this day for St. Louis and the upper rivers, in connection with the Northern Line Packet Company. The next boat for St. Louis is the steamer Armadillo. She will have dispatch. The R. L. Woodward, Centralia and J. S. Hall are at the landing. They have not yet decided where to lead for. A number of boats are due and may arrive at any hour. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

WHISKY—The market remains inactive, the demand being for small lots. Sales of 7 bbls City Rectified at $2 15 per gallon. Sale of 75 barrels Western Highwines at $2 12½@2 13 per gallon.

FLOUR—We have no new feature to note in regard to this article. The demand was limited and so were the transactions. Dealers for some time past have confined their operations to small parcels to meet their immediate wants. Prices have undergone no alteration. The current rates from stores by the dray load were: Extra Family, $8 25@8 50@8 75@9. The latter figure was for a strictly prime article.

HAY—The receipts are increasing. We note sales of 15 tons at the scales at $20@26 per ton. Baled was unchanged.

BUTTER—The demand has fallen off. The market opened week, although prices were not quotably lower. We note sales of 14 packages choice roll at 25@28c. Inferior lots were sold at 15@18c per ₰.

EGGS—Were scarce and wanted—23c was the ruling figures. The receipts were limited.

POTATOES—The supply exceeds the demand. Prices have a downward tendency, besides the season is rapidly drawing to a close. We note sales of 200 bushels Peach Blows at 75@80, and 100 bbls at $2 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—The receipts of new are daily increasing. Prices so far have been uniform, sales of 30 boxes new at 20c; 15 do old W. R. at 21@22.

DRIED BEEF—The market was steady; sales of Plain Sugar Cured at 18c; Canvassed do at 19c per pound.

LARD—The market was not active. We note sales of 10 barrels No. 1 at 19c per pound.

LARD OIL—Prices have declined a shade; sales of 35 bbls No. 1 at $1 70, and 25 bbls No. 2, at $1 60 per gallon.

BACON—There was a fair local demand with the following sales: 8,000 lbs Shoulders at 16¾c; 3,000 lbs do at 17. Sides—Sales of 3,000 lbs ribbed at 17½c; 1,000 lbs do at 18. S. C. Hams—7,000 lbs at 30c; 2,000 lbs do at 29; 4,000 lbs do, Canvassed, at 2½. Country meat sold lower.

GOLD—The market was not active. Buyers are holding off for lower prices. Wheat is held at a variety of prices. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales 600 bush, prime, at 280c; 1000 do, same figures; sales 1000 do first hands, at 30c; 1500 do, the terms were withheld. Barley dull; occasionally a car load was disposed of at 95c@$1 per ₰ nominal, 95 ctls. Corn, demand limited, sales 800 bush at 80c.

SEEDS were in active demand. Flax sells readily at $2, whilst other descriptions were neglected.

DRIED PEACHES—Sales 6 bbls at 28c ₰ lb,

### PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, May 18, 1865. }

The oil market yesterday was moderately active. The sales were liberal, over 5,000 barrels of crude oil changed hands, reducing the stock in hand to be disposed of very materially. So far as relates to prices we have no change to note. There were no receipts yesterday by the river. Several arrivals were due and had not arrived when we left the landing From Oil City we learn that prices were unchanged, with a firm market. Buyers at that point were plenty, principally on speculation. There is a large amount of oil tanked that is held above the present prices. How this speculation will result time only will determine. What has created the interest in the thousands of oil wells that have been, and are being sunk in all parts of the country? It is certainly time that a portion of them had reached the oily substance, yet we hear very little on the subject. Has the bottom been reached? We would like to be informed on the subject. Business on the Allegheny was at very active, there being no arrivals. The only departure was the Petrolia. A number were in the Exchange Bank looking after the oil. In the meantime a number of persons are actively engaged in removing the oil that has changed hands during the last week.

REFINED OIL—The demand was confined to small parcels; prices were irregular. The market in the Eastern cities is near a par level with our market. There is no margin for shipping. A few small sales were made for Bond and Standard, 48c; free, 48½.

RESIDUUM seems to be fancied; we note sales 100 bbls, to go out of the market, at $8 50 ₰ bbl.

NAPTHA did not appear to be wanted; prices were nominal.

CRUDE OIL—The sales made yesterday have materially reduced the stock of Crude in this market. Below will be found the sales in the order they were made, viz: 500 bbls at 24c, bbls returned; 500 do at 24½, bbls returned; 200 bbls Franklin Oil, heavy, at 28c, packages returned; 2,100 bbls bulk at 24½c; 650 bbls do at 24½c, same conditions; 850 do at 24½c, same conditions, and 700 bbls, bulk, at 24½c.

**Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.**

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Oil Co, 71 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

S McMahon & Co, 135 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

North American Co, 72 bbls refined, for New York.

S McMahon & Co, 50 bbls refined, for Baltimore.

Myers & Co, 57 bbls benzole, for Philadelphia.

Champion Oil Co, 51 bbls tar, for Philadelphia.

### PITTSBURGH LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, May 18, 1865. }

The Lumber market was dull. The sales made were at a decline. The late rise produced a large amount that was awaiting a chance to run out. The amount that passed our city on the way to the lower markets has been estimated at over three million feet. The market here is depressed. Among the transactions were the following. It must be borne in mind that the supply in this market is limited as compared with last season:

DRY BOARDS TIMBER—Sales 20,000 feet at 15c per cubic foot.

BARGE TIMBER Sales 40,000 feet at 17@17½c per cubic foot.

BOARDS—Sales 200,000 feet in the water at $26 per M.

### Cincinnati Lumber Market.

The arrivals during the first part of last week were fair, but on Wednesday the river commenced rising very rapidly, and since that time the receipts have been small. A moderate amount of business has been done during the week. There has been a more disposition on the part of holders to meet the views of buyers, and they lowered their asking figures from $30 to $27. At the latter rate they succeeded in making several sales, but still buyers are holding back in hopes that further concessions will be made. Several of the lumbermen from the Allegheny region who are here, express the opinion that the flood of last week has proved very disastrous to parties engaged in collecting and sawing logs. Hence the tenacity with which they hold on.

The water has not yet been let into the Miami Canal, and there is very little doing in it. Another rise in the small sales have been made at $22@$23, but the quality is not generally considered as good as that from the Allegheny region.

We quote the yard rates as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clear per M | ..... | @70 |
| 1st Common, per M | ..... | @60 |
| 2d " | ..... | @ |
| 3d " | ..... | @ |
| Pine Joists | ..... | @45 |
| Poplar " | ..... | @35 |
| Shingles, 18 inch per M | ..... | 8 50 |
| " 16 " | ..... | 9 50@10 |
| Locust posts per 100 | ..... | 30 @40 |
| Cedar " | ..... | @ |

### Tobacco and Hemp at St. Louis.

Tobacco—Market active, and lugs a fraction higher, with sales of 61 hhds including 1 serap, at $6 8 green and damaged lugs from $4 70@5 from $7@9 25; 7 common shipping leaf from $8 @9@14 50; 3 medium from $15@17; 2 good at $18 @25@35; 2 fine at $40; 1 extra fine at $75; 3 common manufacturing leaf from $19 @23@28; and 5 medium do from $24 75@35; also 5 box's from 75@$12 per 100 lbs. Bids on 20 hhds were rejected.

Lead—Market quiet and unchanged, with a sale of 100 pigs soft Missouri at 8c ₰ lb.

Hemp—We notice an increased firmness in the market, and quote common undressed to choice from $90 to $150; dressed at $220@250, and for unassorted and unscutched to centered tow in active demand at $100 ₰ ton. Sales to-day of 200 bales common unscutched hemp, on the landing, at $105; 800 bales mixed quality in store, including common and prime, at $125 all round; 21 do extra choice, in store, at $145; 50 bales uncovered hackled tow at $190, and 10 tons covered hackled tow on private terms.

### Tobacco at Louisville.

The stock of tobacco in this city unsold at present is over 8,000 hhds. The offering are saleable and readily taken at from $15 to $25 for the best grades. Clarksville and other grades in proportion. There is a limited demand for manufacturing qualities, with sales at the auction warehouses to-day of 115 hhds. The prices ranged from $5 to 6 25 for common logs, $7 to 7 75 for heavy, while common to fair leaf ranged from $8 25 to 18 75, and the higher grades from $20 to 24 25. Prices during the week have ranged as high as $32 75, the latter rate being for Hart county manufacturing leaf. At private sale fine Missouri bright leaf wrapper sold at $65@75, and 2 hhds medium bright do at $55 per 100 lbs.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 17.

STOCKS.

At the morning board of the Stock Exchange, stocks were lower throughout the list. A partial stringency in money has given the speculative feeling of the market a sharp check, and the bears have made the most of it. At the Board the Railroad list opened with 5,000 shares of Erie thrown upon the market. Declines continued throughout the day, though the fall was not very great. The stock market has at present very little inter st beyond the fight between the two classes of speculators outside the public, showing comparatively little interest in Railroad securities. The Government list is unfavorably affected by European advices, and there was a decline of ½@¾ on 5-20s, and 1 per cent on 10-40s. Miscellaneous and Coal shares showed a general depression and were all lower. Railway Mortgages and Bank shares quiet but firm. State bonds steady but active.

GOLD.

The gold room had a very excited session on the subject of calling the government securities. It was decided to have three calls every day. Very little business was done in gold, and no excitement. Money was abundant and easy.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

With few exceptions lower. Pit Hole Creek 72@, Buchanan Farm, 11; Empire City, 25@; Germania, 45; Manhattan, 45; Excelsior, 85@; Herdick, $20; Oceanic, 23@; Hilton, 45; United States, 18 25; Guild Farm, 20@; Rynd, 270; Tack, 180.

PETROLEUM

Quiet and a shade lower, crude 35c; refined, in bond, 50@51c, and free, 70@72c. Reports from Oil Creek say there has been considerable activity in crude oil for the past few days; heavy sales were made at $8@8 50 ₰ bbl.

OIL TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

The *Express*, says: The opening of the Southern country to trade will eventually create a very active demand for oil, and the future of the trade looks much brighter than it did some time since. The South is not so well supplied with gas facilities as the North, and the consumption of petroleum there will no doubt be very large.

PRODUCE.

The produce exchange markets were generally dull, and the tendency is steadily downward.

DRY GOODS TRADE.

In dry goods there are no new features to notice and trade is less active than last week. Prices remain the same. There is a small supply on hand. Fore gn fabrics well sustained for everything seasonable and the demand fair.

### New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, May 17.

Gold shows rather more strength, the continued high rates of exchange produce an expectation of a partial advance in the premium, and there is less opposition to sell. Prices have not materially changed from yesterday's quotations, opening at 130, falling to 129¾, rising again to 130⅛.

### New York Money & Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 17.

Money easy at from 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange firm at 109¾, for first-class bills. Gold without change, opening at 129¾, advancing to 130¼, and closing at 130⅛. Government Stocks generally as 5 p. m. Stocks better; Rock Island, 99¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 76¾; Chicago and Northwestern preferred, 58¾; Illinois Central scrip, 104¾; Missouri 6s, 83¾; Quicksilver, 50¾; Mariposa, 8¾; Canton, 39¾; Hudson, 110¾; Reading, 92¾; Fort Wayne, 99¾; New York Central, 102; Canton, 39¾; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 30¾; Cumberland preferred, 65¾; 10-40 Coupons, 95; U. S. 6's and 81 Coupons, 108; 5-20 Coupons, 10½; do new issue, 103¼.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's Evening Exchange—Gold, 130; New York Central, 89¾; Erie, 72¾; Hudson, 99½; Reading, 91; Michigan Southern, 69¾; Michigan Central, 110½; Pittsburg, 69¾; Rock Island, 99; Northwestern, 37¾; Northwestern preferred, 57¾; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Canton, 39½; Cumberland, 38; Quicksilver, 8¾; Mariposa, 12½.

### New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, May 17.

Petroleum dull and nominal. Crude 35; refined in bond 50@51c; do free 70@71c.

### New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 17.

Cotton heavy and drooping; 49@50c for middling, chiefly. Flour market dull, and 50c lower for R. H. Of 5,700 bbls sold, 1,000 had not arrived when we left the landing From Oil City we learn that prices were unchanged, with a firm market. Buyers at that point were plenty, principally on speculation. There is a large amount of oil tanked that is held above the present prices. How this speculation will result time only will determine. What has created the interest in the thousands of oil wells that have been, and are being sunk in all parts of the country? It is certainly time that a portion of them had reached the oily substance, yet we hear very little on the subject. Has the bottom been reached? We would like to be informed on the subject. Business on the Allegheny was at very active, there being no arrivals. The only departure was the Petrolia. A number were in the Exchange Bank looking after the oil. In the meantime a number of persons are actively engaged in removing the oil that has changed hands during the last week.

REFINED OIL—The demand was confined to small parcels; prices were irregular. The market in the Eastern cities is near a par level with our market. There is no margin for shipping. A few small sales were made for Bond and Standard, 48c; free, 48½.

RESIDUUM seems to be fancied; we note sales 100 bbls, to go out of the market, at $8 50 ₰ bbl.

NAPTHA did not appear to be wanted; prices were nominal.

CRUDE OIL—The sales made yesterday have materially reduced the stock of Crude in this market. Below will be found the sales in the order they were made, viz: 500 bbls at 24c, bbls returned; 500 do at 24½, bbls returned; 200 bbls Franklin Oil, heavy, at 28c, packages returned; 2,100 bbls bulk at 24½c; 650 bbls do at 24½c, same conditions; 850 do at 24½c, same conditions, and 700 bbls, bulk, at 24½c.

**Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.**

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Oil Co, 71 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

S McMahon & Co, 135 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

North American Co, 72 bbls refined, for New York.

S McMahon & Co, 50 bbls refined, for Baltimore.

Myers & Co, 57 bbls benzole, for Philadelphia.

Champion Oil Co, 51 bbls tar, for Philadelphia.

### Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 17.

Flour dull. Wheat firm and advanced 3c; sales at $1 12@1 13¾ ₰ 60 lbs for No. 1, and $1 10@$1 12½ for No. 2. Corn unit and declined 2@4½c; sales at 69@70c for No. 1 and 67@68c for No. 2. Oats quiet; sales at 31@31½c for No. 1. Provisions dull; mess pork, $33@33 50; prime nominal at $28@$28. Highwines, 25c. Receipts—Flour, 3,500 bbls; wheat, 35,000 bush; corn, 48,000 bush; oats, 39,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls; wheat, 5,000 bush; corn, 59,000 bush; oats, 73,000 bush. Freights dull.

### Cotton at St. Louis.

The market is quite active, and we heard sales of 552 bales to-day, including 7 bales good middling at 45; 9 do good middling and 10 do strictly middling at 46; 32 do strictly middling at 48½; 10 do do at 49; 2 do fully do at 50; 14 do and 27 do middlings at 42½; 27 do do at 43½; 11 do do at 46; 26 do at 47; 52 do and 100 do middlings at 48½; 10 do do at 49; 100 do do at 50; 10 bales at 38c; 9 do do at 35c; 2 and 4 do strictly do at 36c and 28 sacks, loose, at 36@36½c ₰ lb. At the close the market was heavy, and buyers shy thereof.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Stock last week | 5,456 |
| Receipts this week | 2,552 |
| Sales and shipments | 2,556 |
| Stock on hand | 4,452 |

### Horses and Mules at St. Louis.

Horses and Mules—Government is no longer buying, and the market is consequently dull. Horses which failed to pass Government inspection have been selling from $50 to $125. We meet no demand for fine carriage and draft horses. There is nothing doing in good mules for the army. Those that are offered at reduced prices, but holders will not accept the prices offered. At Finn & Co.'s stock Mart, auction sales this week comprised 100 horses at from $25 to $125 and 50 common mules at about $100 apiece. Buyers are generally holding off for the Government sale of next week.

### Flour and Grain in Store at Chicago.

The following is the amount of flour and grain in store as reported by the Secretary of the Board of Trade:

| | May 7 1864. | May 6, 1865 |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 11,418 | ..... |
| Wheat, bush | 1,117,018 | 68,587 |
| Corn, bush | 156,105 | 418,830 |
| Oats, bush | 739,85 | 669,10 |
| Rye, bush | 82,697 | 87,617 |
| Barley, bush | 11,621 | 86,9,6 |

### Army Awards in Baltimore.

Capt. J. Wells, U. S. Commissary at Baltimore, has made the following awards:

COFFEE—1,2,5 bags Rio at $27 93.

SUGAR—100,600 lbs prime at $12 40@12 90; 100 lbs prime at 12.

SUGAR—25,000 lbs at $8 35; 25,000 lbs at $9 95.

CORN MEAL—500 bbls at $6 50; 500 bbls at $6 38; 500 bbls at $6 38.

HOMINY—25,000 lbs at 4½.

### Grain in Store at Milwaukee.

The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce reports the following amounts of grain in store on Saturday, May 6:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, bush | 350,252 |
| Oats, bush | 69,300 |
| Corn, bush | 3,901 |
| Barley, bush | 1,350 |
| Rye, bush | 2,410 |

### Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 17, 6 P. M.

Market flat. Flour dull. Wheat: no speculation and only light milling demand; No. 1 Chicago spring, $1 26@1 27; No. 2 do, $1 21@1 22; white Kentucky, $2 10. Corn dull and drooping; No. 1 mixed, 93c; No. 2 do, 92c. Oats dull and lower; Canada, $1 05. Rye and Whisky nominal.

Canal Freights to New York—Wheat, 18½c; Corn, 11½c; Oats, 7½@8c.

Receipts by Lake—Flour: Wheat, 59,049 bush; Corn, 85,316 bush; Oats—Flour, 880 bbls; Wheat, 1,500 bush; Corn, 1,485 bush; Oats, 12,970 bush.

### Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 17.

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### Cincinnati, May 17.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; sales of 1,000 bush at $1 20@1 25. Corn dull and declining; sales of 1,000 bush at 70c. Oats dull and declining; sales of 1,000 bush at 45c. Rye dull and declining; sales of 1,000 bush at $1 05. Barley: Canada, $1 45. Provisions dull and unchanged. Whisky dull at 25½. Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; sales at $8 50@9 25 ₰ 100 lbs.

### Louisville, May 17.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat: no sales reported. Corn dull and declining; sales of 1,000 bush at 70c. Oats dull and declining; sales of 1,000 bush at 45c. Rye dull and declining; sales of 1,000 bush at $1 05. Provisions dull and unchanged. Whisky dull at 25½. Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; sales at $8 50@9 25 ₰ 100 lbs